

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 9, 1853.
Daily paper one year.....\$6.00; Invariably
Weekly.....\$2.50 in advance.

The Tenth Volume

Of the "WILMINGTON JOURNAL," commences with this number. We would like, on the present occasion, to discourse a while with our readers, on the ups and downs, the progress, and other matters connected with our establishment—the success and unsuccessful—and whatever might be deemed worthy of note, on the commencement of our 10th year of existence in Wilmington. All these things, and more too, might be jotted down and sent forth to the world for criticism, reflection, and family conversation; but as our writing Editor, who is much more of a philosopher than his "worthy" associate is, can or ever will be, is now absent, enjoying the cool breezes of a Northern latitude, and we—the "worthy"—having our hands full with the business concerns of our establishment, prefer to give all these things the go-by.

We are told, however, this is an age of progress. Well, we have progressed so far, pretty well, with our Weekly—this being the 1st No. of the Tenth Volume. Our subscribers have been very kind and numerous, for which we hereby return them our most hearty and earnest thanks, as well as to our generous advertising customers in this paper and the Daily Journal. To offer our thanks thus promptly, is the chief object of this notice; but will our generous patrons and their 4000 friends in general, and the public at large allow us, just moderately to hint, that we think, (just privately to ourselves like,) that our subscription list ought to progress, as other things progress, in this age of progress. We intend our weekly, daily, hourly, unremitting hard work upon the paper shall progress, and we mean to take all pains to keep pace with the times. And we hope that this large Democratic District, numbering upwards of 10,000 voters, will come forward, and instead of subscribers, send us money enough to appear somewhat proportionate to the size of the District.

We beg leave further to hint that, our Daily paper offers to wealthy merchants and distillers, and turpentine and timber getters in the country and town, and elsewhere, the only, and we think very cheap daily paper, by which they can be constantly kept advised of the commercial and other news of our town. Will they not enable us to put it on a footing with the mere village papers of the North—to support which so much money is sent out of the State. Ours is the ONLY DAILY PAPER in North Carolina.

Remember every type and every letter in this paper, from one year's end to another, is handled twice for each issue—once to set it up, and once to return the type to its particular box,—besides press-work—cost of paper, and ink, and ware, and tare of materials,—all which, repeated fifty-two times every year, is furnished for \$2 50. If in any trade in life, surely in the trade of Newspaper printing, "the laborer is worthy of his hire."

With all the improvements now in progress and completion, we shall look for a list of subscribers that will vie with any paper North of New Orleans or South of Baltimore. With this view, we have lately extended our facilities, and expect shortly to extend them still farther for the accommodation of the public. Our object is to do something that will be a credit to the place we live in, and also to the business we follow for a living; we have consequently drawn heavily on our pockets during the last year, for the improvement of our establishment so as to accommodate the wants of the public. We have done so, believing that that public whom we have ever found generous towards our enterprises, will come forward and repay us for our heavy outlays, by means of a still more liberal patronage, in every respect, than we have ever yet received.

From the Daily Journal, of 5th inst.

Third Volume

We commence to-day, the third volume of the DAILY JOURNAL. Two years ago, when we commenced this enterprise, we felt as though we saw defeat before us; but we now have it in our power to say, and we do so with much pleasure and our best thanks to a generous community, that the permanency of our Daily is a fixed fact. Our subscription list is, however, susceptible of being considerably increased, and we hope that the friends of an enterprise of so much importance to a business place like ours, will secure to us a list of subscribers that will be sufficient to justify our further outlay of money to improve the Daily in all respects.

Every man who takes a Southern, instead of a Northern Daily, keeps that much money from going out of the State. Come forward and indulge your patriotism—practice, instead of preaching States Rights.

Some time during the last twelve months, we enlarged the Daily about two columns. We hope before the third volume expires, to still further increase its size and usefulness.

The DAILY JOURNAL will be continued to those subscribers whose year expires with the end of the 2d volume. Of course, if there be any who do not desire its continuance, they will have the kindness to notify us of the fact.

Yearly advertisers, whose year expires at the same time, will also be considered as desirous of continuing their patronage in that respect, unless they notify us to the contrary.

We have thought it best to make the above statements, in order to avoid any difficulty hereafter, or to save us trouble of seeing our friends and partners re-sold.

New Orleans Relief Fund.

After the issue of our paper on Saturday last, we received the following note, which explains itself:

Editor of the Wilmington Journal:

GENTLEMEN:—We hand enclosed check for one hundred dollars, which please include in your next remittance to New Orleans for relief of the sufferers there—the Howard Association.

Respectfully,

DE ROSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, N. C., 3d Sept., 1853.

The total contributions received at this office, up to date, amounts to \$302 00. We shall close our list this evening, and forward all in hand-to-morrow to the Howard Association in New Orleans.

Daily Journal, 5th inst.

Now that we have closed our contribution list for the relief to the New Orleans fund for the Howard Association, we deem it a proper occasion to return our sincere thanks to those few but benevolent gentlemen and ladies who have contributed so very liberally towards an object in which the whole human family is so deeply interested. In this connection, we will take occasion to state that, whenever we have given the names of contributors, we have done so without their knowledge or consent, and as we conceived, in justice to the parties contributing, more as an acknowledgement of the receipt of the money than for any other purpose. We make this statement as an act of justice to the contributors; for we know they would have much preferred to have had their names kept from the public.

Daily Journal, 6th inst.

Letter from the Editor.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4th, 1853.

Of course you know the little "circumstance" which occurred with the express train, on our Road, on Friday morning last. As the thing turned out, nobody was hurt or even scratched in the slightest degree; although had it happened on an embankment, there is no knowing what might have been the result. There were four passenger cars in the train, three of which, (the two first and the last,) were thrown off, the one next to the last remaining on the track. I was in the second car, and I must confess that the sensation of jumping and thumping across the sills, and having no idea of what is to come next, is none of the most pleasant. I think it but fair to remark that, so far as I could see or hear, the Conductor did all he could, ringing the bell to shut off at the very first intimation of danger, and sticking to his brake until it was jerked out of his hand by the smashing of the truck upon which it was intended to operate; and this, I think, was the unanimous opinion of the passengers. The cow, the running over which occasioned the accident, had, it appears, left the track; but, taken with some John Bull sort of a notion, suddenly jumped across it, too late to take up the engine. It was scattered, tongue being pulled out by the roots and deposited in one place, and the teeth, horns, tail, thigh-bones, etc., found all along in spots. However, some sixty-five of us got in the baggage car, and, with the assistance of a platform, which we picked up on the way, managed to make the connection at Weldon. The most of our people going through took the Bay Line, and, about night, got aboard the magnificent steamer North Carolina, at Portsmouth, for Baltimore, where we arrived next morning, refreshed by a good night's sleep. By the way, now that I think of it, I would like, if anybody could inform the public in general, why it is that the hands aboard every steamboat has ever been my luck to be on, are always, and all night long moving about among and between the berths, where people are supposed to sleep. One fellow, I am certain, on Friday night, chalked the soles of my boots, and then the soles of my feet, and I am by no means certain that he did not rub chalk on the end of my nose, and returned again and again to admire his artistic efforts. However, the North Carolina is a most capital boat, and her officers appear to be capital fellows, and very accommodating.

Baltimore is evidently going ahead rapidly in every respect, both in business and buildings. It is by no means as large, nor as fine a city as this, but I think it has a much more push-ahead look about it.

Still, they get a great deal of business done here in a very quiet way—chiefly owing to the width and straightness of the main business streets, which prevents any jams. By the way, I counted fourteen or fifteen Wilmington folk at Barnum's, in Baltimore, on Saturday; and indeed it does seem as though everybody, almost, is, or has been, or is going to be North this fall. The New Yorkers are shrewd—The number of persons attracted to that city this season, and the business secured thereby, will far exceed what pay for the Crystal Palace—even altho' nothing were charged for admission. Many and many a one who would otherwise have supplied himself nearer home, has gone on and bought in N. York. I don't blame the New Yorkers. If they are shrewd and energetic enough to get up things of this kind, I don't see why they should not have the benefit of it.

I see our old acquaintances, Jefferson and his wife, are playing at the Chestnut Street Theatre; as is also, "the Baronet," Sir Wm. Den. They had a very good house last night.

I will get through with the little business matters I have to do here in the morning, and be in New York to-morrow afternoon, and from that point I will date my next, which will, I hope, have something more interesting than this, which is, candidly, not worth reading. Progress is stamped upon everything. The true little girl that used to lade out oysters on board the ferry boat crossing the Susquehanna, is grown to be a big, fat woman, with a wart about three-eighths of an inch from the North-East corner of her eye, and the old man's nose is redder. Alas, there is no standing still in this life—we must progress.

A friend has placed in our hands the "Columbia Gazette," printed at Columbia, Tuolumne county, California. We notice amongst the names of the Democratic nominees for a seat in the next General Assembly of California, that of Dr. John Walker, a native of Wilmington. It is extremely gratifying to his numerous friends in Wilmington, to see that a native son has so far distinguished himself, in an almost foreign land, as to entitle him to so favorable a position before the Democratic party of his newly adopted home. However pleasing it may be to his personal friends in this community, to see him occupying so honorable a place amongst his new associates, it must be a source of the highest gratification to his aged parents, who are citizens of our town. We are truly glad to hear that Dr. Walker's chances of success, as a Democrat, are most encouraging. We extract the following paragraph, relative to the nominees, from the Gazette:

"On Tuesday evening last Dr. Thomas Kendall, the Democratic nominee for the State Senate, and Dr. John Walker, one of the Democratic nominees for the Assembly, visited our village. These gentlemen are in fine spirits, and are sanguine of the success of the Democratic ticket in Tuolumne county, by an increased majority over the vote of last fall. These gentlemen are both very popular, being intelligent, worthy and honorable men, and will add strength to the ticket wherever they are personally known. In fact the ticket selected by the Jamestown Democratic Convention, is such a one as every good and true Democrat will be proud to see elected in September next."

Dreadful Shipwreck.

The British Ship Nessree, of 500 tons burthen, for some years a trader between Bombay and the ports on the coast of Arabia, was wrecked on the 17th June, near Bombay, and nearly all on board perished. The ship had been chartered to convey a number of pilgrims on a voyage to Bombay, after a lengthened pilgrimage through Arabia. There were on board about 450 souls, including the crew, all of whom, except 94, perished. The vessel and a valuable cargo of merchandise was entirely lost. Those persons saved were washed ashore on fragments of the vessel, she having broke entirely to pieces.

HON. ROBERT J. WALKER.—The reports differ about this gentleman. One says he will not go to China, and another says he will. One says he is going to take charge of the New York Pacific Railroad project, and another says he is not. The doubts are getting exciting, and we trust some organ of the Administration will soon relieve the public mind and tell the anxious world what Robert J. Walker is going to do.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Better take the matter coolly, Mr. Bulletin, like the "worth" of the Journal, who doesn't care a copper whether Mr. W., or any other person, goes to China; or who is sent there in a diplomatic capacity; or whether Mr. Walker takes charge of this or that Railroad, or any other Road. We guess Mr. Walker has received his appointment to go to China, and he will either go or not, just as he sees fit; and President Pierce is very likely to use his own judgment about all matters pertaining to his office, and take the consequences—Whig clamor to the contrary notwithstanding.

Now that we have closed our contribution list for the relief to the New Orleans fund for the Howard Association, we deem it a proper occasion to return our sincere thanks to those few but benevolent gentlemen and ladies who have contributed so very liberally towards an object in which the whole human family is so deeply interested. In this connection, we will take occasion to state that, whenever we have given the names of contributors, we have done so without their knowledge or consent, and as we conceived, in justice to the parties contributing, more as an acknowledgement of the receipt of the money than for any other purpose. We make this statement as an act of justice to the contributors; for we know they would have much preferred to have had their names kept from the public.

Daily Journal, 6th inst.

NEWS FROM ABOVE.—Our information derived from various reliable sources, assure us of a rise in the Cape Fear River of fully 25 feet on last Tuesday. Some of the corn fields on the low grounds were overflowed, and materially injured where they were not swept off. The Rice crops lower down, have not suffered on this account. It is now about the middle of the harvest, and if no very heavy frost occurs within a few weeks more, a full average crop may be expected. The yield is, we learn, very good.

The Kosta Affair.—Austrian Protest.

The London Times, in discussing the Kosta affair, and the Protest issued by Austria, against the part Capt. Ingram took in that affair, very correctly, according to our notion of the matter, says:

"The protest assumes that Capt. Ingram's demand of Kosta, backed by a threat, was an act of war. This is nonsense. British vessels are upon our coast to protect British rights, and their presence there is a perpetual threat to seize every trespasser upon their rights: yet who regards this as an act of war? Austria seems to complain because she was not permitted to consummate the attempted outrage, carry Kosta to Vienna, hang him, and then settle the matter by negotiation at Washington. This she thinks, should have been the proper mode of adjusting the affair. Tastes differ on such subjects. We prefer Capt. Ingram's process; and we hope to see it become the settled American practice, in every case where any person entitled to American protection shall suffer outrage at the hand of any foreign Power. We hope that whatever force may be necessary to prevent the outrage will be promptly used; its relation to the international law can be settled afterwards by negotiation just as well as before—a little better."

Gold has recently been discovered in Maine, on Sandy River, in Franklin county, and a company from Massachusetts have leased land on said River, about two miles in width, and in length sufficient to include the extent of the Mines, where they are washing out the precious metal, from \$20 to \$30 per diem, to three hands. The quality is said to equal the California gold.

For the Journal.

From the North.

MR. EDITOR: I came not here to see Palaces, Crystal, or other. I came to see the country. And by that I do not mean the Cities. Large cities have been likened to "sores upon the body politic." Let other doctors probe these carbuncles, and dress or cauterize these ulcers. I much prefer to examine the patient's sound parts, and therefore, I say again, I came to see the country.

I prefer pastoral life: It is necessarily patriarchal, and therefore governmental, and therefore political.—Yes, sir; and in the midst of this pastoral, patriarchal, governmental, political life, is the place to study politics; not Democracy, nor Federalism, Whigism, or other "isms" whatsoever; but the "law of the house"—economy—(οικος νομος)—I don't mean stinginess—saving sixpences—being close-fisted—but the whole "law of the house;" that patriarchal rule (in the house, in the family,) which makes or nullifies all other rules.

We have the material among us for getting up such an Exhibition, and if there should be a falling short of what we have a right to expect, the blame may be justly attached to a want of energy on the part of our citizens. The necessary preparation is being made for a large Exhibition; ample means will be provided for the taking care of a large number of various kinds of stock. Those persons who design to present specimens of any kind at the Fair, will confer a favor upon the Committee of Arrangements, by addressing a letter to JEROME NIXON, Esq., the Chairman of said Committee, at Raleigh, and apprising him of their intention.

The ladies of the State are particularly requested to give us their presence on that occasion, and also are solicited to bring specimens of their excellencies in the household arts.

Come, one, come all, to the State Agricultural Fair, and you will not fail to go home highly delighted with your visit.

WADESBOROUGH, N. C., July 8, 1853.

GEN. ALEX. MACRAK—Dear Sir: At a called meeting of the State Agricultural Society of North Carolina, held in Raleigh, on the 23rd of May, the duty was assigned me, as Corresponding Secretary of the Society, of addressing the Presidents of the various Railroads, Plank roads, &c., in the State, asking them to allow all stocks, crops and specimens in the mechanic arts, to pass to and from the State Fair FREE of charge. As the President of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, I make this request of you, hoping that those whose interest will be benighted rather than injured by it.

Very respectfully yours,
J. F. TOMPKINS.

OFFICE W. & R. R. COMPANY, }
WILMINGTON, JULY 15, 1853. }

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 8th inst. asking our Company to allow all "stocks, crops and specimens in the mechanic arts," to pass free to and from the State Fair, has been received, and this day laid before our Board of Directors. I am instructed by the Board to say to you, that your request is granted.

ALEX. MACRAK, Pres't.
Dr. JOHN F. TOMPKINS, Corresponding Secretary of the State Agricultural Society.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 22d, 1853.

L. O'B. BRANCH, Esq.:—

Dear Sir:—At a called meeting of the State Agricultural Society of North Carolina, held in Raleigh on the 25th of May last, the duty was assigned me as Corresponding Secretary of the Society, of addressing the Presidents of the various Railroads, Plank roads, &c., in the State, asking them to allow all stocks, crops and specimens in the mechanic arts to pass to and from the State Fair FREE of charge.

I am, yours, very respectfully,
L. O'B. BRANCH.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. COMPANY, }
RALEIGH, August 25, 1853. }

Dr. J. F. TOMPKINS.—
Dear Sir:—Yours of 22d inst. was placed on my table during my absence, and has just been received.

The Directors of this Company feel a deep interest in the success of the Agricultural Fair, and it will afford us great pleasure "to allow all stocks, crops and specimens in the mechanic arts, to pass to and from the State Fair free of charge" on this road.

I am, yours, very respectfully,
L. O'B. BRANCH.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 25, 1853.

Mr. EDITOR:—I have enclosed to you a copy of a correspondence between myself as Corresponding Secretary of the State Agricultural Society and Gen. Alex. Macrae and L. O'B. Branch, Esq., as the Presidents of the two Railroads in our State. I need scarcely add that it is with pride and pleasure that I witness this liberality on the part of those who have the control of those improvements, and also the promptness with which they have responded to the request made by the State Agricultural Society. The farmers, mechanics and manufacturers of the State, who live contiguous to these Railroads, can now have no earthly excuse for not presenting specimens at the Fair on the 18th of October next.

The papers throughout the State will concur a favor on the State Society by publishing this correspondence as early as possible.

J. F. TOMPKINS, Cor. Sec'y.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. COMPANY, }
RALEIGH, August 25, 1853. }

Iron Trade and Manufactures.

We copy from a Northern paper of high character and accurate information an interesting article upon this subject. If its statements are true, and there can be no doubt of their truth, North Carolina may confidently expect from her iron mines quite as great benefits as are now anticipated from the copper and coal deposits.

There is scarcely a State in the Union whose facilities for manufacturing iron surpass those of North Carolina. We have an abundant supply of ore of good quality—we have iron and coal deposits side by side, and both easy of access—and we have railroads in progress and projected which will require vast quantities of iron, and supply work for many furnaces and forges for many years to come. Why should we not manufacture?

But, at last, what causes this slavery? or, rather, what is the difference between servitude

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an important circular, under date of August 25th, in which the law is defined in relation to the imports of merchandise into the ports of the United States, and the duties of Revenue officers pointed out. The law is important to all persons connected with the revenue service, whether as government employees or as importers of goods.

The Secretary directs that in relation to goods imported from interior countries remote from the seaboard, and having no shipping ports of their own, through the exports of other countries the "period of exportation," in such cases, at which the actual market value and wholesale price of the merchandise in the principal markets of the country where imported into the United States, is to be ascertained and estimated as the basis of dutiable value, is the date at which the merchandise in question leave said interior country, destined in good faith, and in regular and usual course of trade, for shipment to some owner, consignee or agent residing in the United States; of which satisfactory proof must be exhibited at the time of entry.

That period will be established ordinarily by the date of authentication of the invoice by the consular certificate.

In the absence, satisfactorily explained, of the proofs above indicated, showing the date of exportation from the foreign country, other evidences of that fact may be taken by the appraisers.

The law requires that there shall be added to the "actual market value of wholesale price," of imports, ascertained as above, in order to fix the dutiable value, "all costs and charges, except insurance, and including in every case a charge of commissions at the usual rates."

These charges are:

First.—They must include "purchasing, carriage, bedding, dyeing, dressing, finishing, putting up, and packing," together with the value of the sack, package box, crate, hoghead, barrel, bale, case, can and covering of all kinds, bottles, jars, vessels, and demijohns.

Second.—Commissions at the usual rate, but in no case less than two and a half per cent; and where there is a distinct brokerage or where brokerage is to be paid, together with the value of the sack, package box, crate, hoghead, barrel, bale, case, can and covering of all kinds, bottles, jars, vessels, and demijohns.

Third.—Export duties, cost of placing cargoes on ship board, including drawing labor, bill of lading, lightering, tacking, dues and shipping charges, documentary, wharf, and all charges to place the article ship-board, and fire insurance, if effected for a sum prior to the shipment of the goods to the United States.

Fourth.—The cost of shipment to the foreign port of shipment to the United States of importation is not a dutiable charge; but when goods are transported from an interior country to the United States, the cost of transportation to the foreign port of shipment must also be included among the dutiable charges.

Invoices of goods actually purchased must exhibit the true cost. Other invoices must show the comparative value. In the matter of appraisements, appeals may be made to a merchant and an appraiser at what was already known of these transactions, but it has lessened our confidence on two points, which were already supposed to be concluded. That it appears that the assent of the Porte has not yet been received to the note adopted by the Conference in Vienna, and we are left to infer, from the too expressive silence of the Minister when questioned on the point, that this note contains no explicit stipulation for the evacuation of the Principalities, although, by the declaration of the British Government in both Houses, the immediate an entire evacuation of those territories is an indispensable condition of the termination of this dispute. Lord John Russell has much less stress than he might have done on the solemn assurances given by the Emperor Nicholas and his Minister before Prince Menschikoff had reached Constantinople; and he might have contrasted these promises with the mean and underhand attempt of the Russian Envoy to conceal his real demands from the English and French Ambassadors—a circumstance which proved itself the dishonest and clandestine nature of his mission.

But in all that has fallen from Lord John Russell on this subject we remark a strange consistency between the force with which he dwells on "the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire"—

—that is, that calumnious expression had power to the head and raise the dead—and the feeble means used to effect this. To judge from the Ministerial statement of last night, it might be supposed that the Emperor of Russia has obtained all he thought to ask, and that the Conference of Vienna has only been engaged in framing the Russian demands in a more acceptable language. The effect of this same meagre declaration on the House was painful and depressing, and we are satisfied that it conveys a very imperfect notion of the course of policy the government has really pursued. They have arraigned the silent system to excess, and the result is impatience that they are afraid to speak. But the subsequent portion of the debate in some degree retrieved the unfortunate effect of Lord John Russell's semi-revelations, which were unrelieved by a single expression of manly vigor or public confidence. We profess to place much less reliance than Lord John Russell does on "the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire," for those are words very questionable meaning when applied to a state which has two important provinces occupied at this moment by a foreign army, and which cannot hope to rid itself of that enemy without foreign assistance.

Lord Palmerston's answer, received with vociferous and enthusiastic cheering by both sides of the House of Commons, was a conclusive retort on these patriotic sentiments, and the complete isolation in which the persons professing them are placed, by the extreme Liberals, by the Ministry party, and by the Opposition, is the best proof that they are popularized by the people of England. Inanimatus as is the tone of Lord John Russell, his colleague as Home Department, gave the debate a more courteous and telling character, and, as the organ of the government on this occasion, Lord Palmerston showed

Holloway's remarkable and beneficial effects in all Liver Pills.

HEAR NEW YORK, August 20, 1852.

This is to certify that I have had the Liver Complaint for five years, during which time I have tried almost all known remedies, and have been greatly relieved by Dr. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS. I concluded to try a box. I did so, and am now almost cured I think one box more will effect a permanent cure. I can sincerely recommend this article to all who may suffer from liver complaints. I have also known the name of the most happy results in cases of sick headache, or dyspepsia.

M. SWIFT, No. 116 Attorney street, Boston, Mass., attorney for the proprietors of Dr. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.

SAFETY OF THE SIGNAL SYSTEM DEMONSTRATED.—A slight detention occurred to the afternoon train on the Hudson River Railroad on Saturday. On reaching the Oakhill station, one of the boxes in which the axle plays was found to have become overheated, so much so that the metal melted. The train consisted of five full passenger cars, the disabled car being in the centre of the train. After a full examination it was found necessary to detach the car and switch it off. Instantly one of the brakemen, with his red flag, jumped from the train, signalled the station men north and south, and in a moment's time the red flags were displayed by half a dozen watchful sentinels at points as many miles distant. Of course the signals were observed, and approaching trains from either direction brought to stand still until the maimed car was switched off. An ounce of preventive," &c.

"LEAVES IN VALLAMROSA."—In the name of the Prophet—figs! Don't tell anybody—don't whisper it—nobody'll believe it if you do; workmen have been busy for a day or two, in the PALACE—doing, what do you think?—putting *tin fig leaves a la Mrs. Adam*, upon sundry of the specimens of Sculpture that grace the Edifice, and redeem it, somewhat, with their pale, Parisian presence, from being altogether, a huge Bazaar.

Who suggested it, who was shocked, who fainted, is more than we know, but, nobody risks much in saying, that the Artists who expressed their glorious conceptions in Marble, did not mean what such folks are thinking of; and, perhaps it is not libelous to add, that those, at whose instigation, this vegetable phenomenon is occurring, were as leasy as they are verdant, makers and venders of textile fabrics, would have a poor show for a livelihood.

Somewhat too much of this pseudo delicacy is afloat, both in city and country, for the health of good taste and good morals; the spirit that would put the Venus Medicis in a coffee-sack, Apollo Belvedere in corduroys, and Powers' Greek Slave in Petticoat-and-short-gown.

By the way, while they are about it, couldn't a cabbage leaf be disposed somewhere about the equestrian statue of Washington, that fronts the main entrance? It might be mistaken for a laurel, in lieu of a better.—In the American "Athens," a few years ago, some body cut a similar caper. Several exquisite figures of Cherubs were on exhibition there, and they actually put the blessed little creatures in diaper! It's a wonder they didn't attempt to administer *soot-tea*.

"Seen the Crystal Palace, Tommy?" asked a little urchin of a newsboy.

"O yes; I've been up their several different times," replied another newsboy, as they stood in Nassau street, waiting for the extras to come out.

"Wal, I know a man that would give \$1,000 to see that place."

"You do, Jim!"

"Yes, sir—"

"And you know it, Jim?"

"Yes."

"Bet a quarter on it that you don't."

"Done," and the money was put in Billy Malligan's hands.

"Now, who is he?"

"Why, he's a blind man."

They have lived under three Governments.

From the Southern Banner.

Washing Clothes of all Kinds Made Easy.

I have a small family—my wife, myself, and two small children; and, altogether, we have two grown women, two half-grown girls, and a negro fellow, to serve us as lot servants. Three days of the week, we used to be wasted by the women in washing, and the other three in ironing for our little family; and often when the service of the girl was needed, they were found drawing water or replenishing the fire for the washers. Judge then our joy, if you can, when a kind old friend instructed us how to use our washing done in six hours by one hand. I feel like proclaiming it to the world, and I want every paper in Georgia to copy this, and hope it may reach the ends of the earth. But here is the modus operandi:

On the night preceding the day intended to be set apart as wash-day, have all your clothes, white and colored, coarse and fine, put in tubs of clear water (we have one made large enough to hold all the "washing") and let them remain there all night.

2d. Put on your boiling vessel, (we have one that holds sixty gallons, got for the express purpose of boiling all at once,) fill it half full of water, and raise the water to boiling heat, after which put in a vessel of the size of the one we use, two teaspoons full of Soda, one quart of Soft Soap, and one quart of Lime Water, made by pouring three gallons of water on one quart of lime the night previous, so that it may have had time to settle, and in proportion, if smaller vessels are used; stir the water and get the sal soda, soap, and lime water, well mixed up, then put in your clothes, boil rapidly one hour and the work is done. Take them out and rinse them well, rubbing slightly as is usual in rinsing. Now wash, no judgment, friends, until you have tried it. The same lime water may be kept until it is all consumed.

The receipt would be worth one thousand dollars in the hands of a selfish person, and the world would be apt to unite the purse string to get it, but here it is, free gratis for nothing, and I want the world to understand distinctly, that I shall have no communication with any body who wears dirty clothes after this—see if I do.

FOR MAKING THE SOAPS.

Take six pounds of Potash.....75
Take four pounds of Lard.....50
Take one-fourth pound of Rosin.....25
All amounting to.....\$1.50

Beat up the rosin, mix all together well, and set aside for five days, then put the whole into a ten gallon cask of warm water, and stir twice a day for ten days, at the expiration of which time, or sooner, than we will have one hundred pounds of excellent soap for \$1.50.

OGLETHORPE COUNTY.

GAS WELL.—There is a gas well at Wellington, which is thus described by a correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, dating on the 20th.

"Mr. Benjamin Clifford, who lives about half a mile east of this village, was digging a well near his house yesterday. After digging some twenty feet he commenced boring for water, and having bored about three feet, gas began to escape from the orifice, which was four inches in diameter, with a bubbling and hissing sound that could be heard some twenty yards from the well. A mattock was applied to the current some inches above the ground, and it ignited in an instant, and burned until a late hour last evening, when the blaze was extinguished and the hole stopped. This morning the plug was taken out, and a match again applied to the stream of gas, about two feet from the ground, and, as before, it was instantly lighted, and burned up at times from five to six feet. The warmth of the blaze could be felt by the hand at the top of the well, and for several feet around the burning gas could be smelled. From present appearances it will afford gas enough to light every dwelling in our village, and the difference being composed almost wholly of these items, as will be seen by the following comparison:

Year ending June 30, Dutiable Free goods Total imports.

1852.....\$225,000.00 \$30,000.00 \$255,000.00

1853.....183,232.50 29,692.934 212,945.42

1854.....191,118.345 30,105.587 216,226.90

The large total of free goods in the year ending June 30, 1852, was owing to the heavy receipts of tea and coffee, the difference being composed almost wholly of these items, as will be seen by the following comparison:

Year ending June 30, Dutiable Free goods Total imports.

1851.....\$4,684.657 \$7,161.058

1852.....12,845.949 14,493.925

\$17,530.606 21,619.983

The imports of these articles for the last fiscal year at this port were very large, particularly in tea, as will be seen from the following comparison:

Imports at New York.

Coffee.....\$1,376.416

Tea.....\$5,079,409 \$7,056.332

This shows that the total imports of free goods throughout the country must be large. There will, however, be a falling off on specie. We have no means for making further estimates of the exports than those already given in our columns. The total at all the ports, but more especially at the southern ports, has very largely increased, if not fully as much as the imports; at least sufficient, with the unprofitable profits on the shipments of produce and the heavy rates of freight, to make up the balance of trade.

TURKEY.—The 165 little children who, left orphans by the influence of the epidemic on their parents, (says the N. O. Picayune,) were placed by the board of health and council committed to two temporary asylums—one in Julia street, the other in the fourth district—have all been brought together under one roof, in the large building at the corner of Poofate and Constance streets, first district, where they are taken care of by the benevolent ladies of the society of St. Vincent de Paul.

Mr. Russell has much less stress than he might have done on the solemn assurances given by the Emperor Nicholas and his Minister before Prince Menschikoff had reached Constantinople; and he might have contrasted these promises with the mean and underhand attempt of the Russian Envoy to conceal his real demands from the English and French Ambassadors—a circumstance which proved itself the dishonest and clandestine nature of his mission.

But in all that has fallen from Lord John Russell on this subject we remark a strange consistency between the force with which he dwells on "the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire"—

—that is, that calumnious expression had power to the head and raise the dead—and the feeble means used to effect this. To judge from the Ministerial statement of last night, it might be supposed that the Emperor of Russia has obtained all he thought to ask, and that the Conference of Vienna has only been engaged in framing the Russian demands in a more acceptable language. The effect of this same meagre declaration on the House was painful and depressing, and we are satisfied that it conveys a very imperfect notion of the course of policy the government has really pursued. They have arraigned the silent system to excess, and the result is impatience that they are afraid to speak. But the subsequent portion of the debate in some degree retrieved the unfortunate effect of Lord John Russell's semi-revelations, which were unrelieved by a single expression of manly vigor or public confidence. We profess to place much less reliance than Lord John Russell does on "the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire," for those are words very questionable meaning when applied to a state which has two important provinces occupied at this moment by a foreign army, and which cannot hope to rid itself of that enemy without foreign assistance.

Lord Palmerston's answer, received with vociferous and enthusiastic cheering by both sides of the House of Commons, was a conclusive retort on these patriotic sentiments, and the complete isolation in which the persons professing them are placed, by the extreme Liberals, by the Ministry party, and by the Opposition, is the best proof that they are popularized by the people of England. Inanimatus as is the tone of Lord John Russell, his colleague as Home Department, gave the debate a more courteous and telling character, and, as the organ of the government on this occasion, Lord Palmerston showed

Holloway's remarkable and beneficial effects in all Liver Pills.

HEAR NEW YORK, August 20, 1852.

This is to certify that I have had the Liver Complaint for five years, during which time I have tried almost all known remedies, and have been greatly relieved by Dr. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS. I concluded to try a box. I did so, and am now almost cured I think one box more will effect a permanent cure. I can sincerely recommend this article to all who may suffer from liver complaints. I have also known the name of the most happy results in cases of sick headache, or dyspepsia.

M. SWIFT, No. 116 Attorney street, Boston, Mass., attorney for the proprietors of Dr. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.

SAFETY OF THE SIGNAL SYSTEM DEMONSTRATED.—A slight detention occurred to the afternoon train on the Hudson River Railroad on Saturday. On

reaching the Oakhill station, one of the boxes in which the axle plays was found to have become overheated, so much so that the metal melted. The train consisted of five full passenger cars, the disabled car being in the centre of the train. After a full examination it was found necessary to detach the car and switch it off. Instantly one of the brakemen, with his red flag, jumped from the train, signalled the station men north and south, and in a moment's time the red flags were displayed by half a dozen watchful sentinels at points as many miles distant. Of course the signals were observed, and approaching trains from either direction brought to stand still until the maimed car was switched off. An ounce of preventive," &c.

"LEAVES IN VALLAMROSA."—In the name of the Prophet—figs! Don't tell anybody—don't whisper it—nobody'll believe it if you do; workmen have been busy for a day or two, in the PALACE—doing, what do you think?—putting *tin fig leaves a la Mrs. Adam*, upon sundry of the specimens of Sculpture that grace the Edifice, and redeem it, somewhat, with their pale, Parisian presence, from being altogether, a huge Bazaar.

Who suggested it, who was shocked, who fainted, is more than we know, but, nobody risks much in saying, that the Artists who expressed their glorious conceptions in Marble, did not mean what such folks are thinking of; and, perhaps it is not libelous to add, that those, at whose instigation, this vegetable phenomenon is occurring, were as leasy as they are verdant, makers and venders of textile fabrics, would have a poor show for a livelihood.

Somewhat too much of this pseudo delicacy is afloat, both in city and country, for the health of good taste and good morals; the spirit that would put the Venus Medicis in a coffee-sack, Apollo Belvedere in corduroys, and Powers' Greek Slave in Petticoat-and-short-gown.

By the way, while they are about it, couldn't a cabbage leaf be disposed somewhere about the equestrian statue of Washington, that fronts the main entrance? It might be mistaken for a laurel, in lieu of a better.—In the American "Athens," a few years ago, some body cut a similar caper. Several exquisite figures of Cherubs were on exhibition there, and they actually put the blessed little creatures in diaper! It's a wonder they didn't attempt to administer *soot-tea*.

"Seen the Crystal Palace, Tommy?" asked a little urchin of a newsboy.

"O yes; I've been up their several different times," replied another newsboy, as they stood in Nassau street, waiting for the extras to come out.

"Wal, I know a man that would give \$1,000 to see that place."

"You do, Jim!"

"Yes, sir—"

"And you know it, Jim?"

"Yes."

"Bet a quarter on it that you don't."

"Done," and the money was put in Billy Malligan's hands.

"Now, who is he?"

"Why, he's a blind man."

They have lived under three Governments.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT. 5, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.
JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro, Edgecombe Co., N. C.
JOSEPH JOHNSTON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
THOMAS H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen Co.
B. E. DODD, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Lenoir Mill P. O., Lenoir county.

Advertiser.

After the issue of our paper yesterday, our Editor contrived, in some manner, to increase his receipts to double what they amounted to in the forenoon, and concluded to venture his safe transit to the North on the amount in hand. He accordingly left for the North in the eight o'clock Express train this morning. We presume he will visit the World's Fair, in New York, as he has a free ticket; without it, we do not know whether he would venture so strong an undertaking or not. We must ask the indulgence of our numerous readers during the "venerable's" absence. In the meantime, our Exchange will be likely to suffer some, and scissors used up.

Now, reader, you have our "leader" for this day. So endeth the first chapter.—*Daily Journal*, 2d inst.

Railroad Accident.

BULL VS. LOCOMOTIVE.—On Friday morning, just after our Daily had been put to press, news reached town that a Bull had come in contact with the Locomotive, about six miles from town, which left here at 8 o'clock. A. M., carrying the Express Mail and the Editor of the Journal, together with numerous other passengers, to Weldon, on route North, and that three passenger cars had been smashed to pieces, &c. &c. We, of course, felt considerably concerned for the fate of one of us, and immediately made the requisite inquiries relative to the matter. A doctor had been dispatched with his surgical implements and other medicines, in order to repair whatever damage might have happened to the passengers and attachées of the train. We are gratified in being able to state that the only living creature injured was that of the Bull. It appears the ferocious animal has been somewhat of a bore to the progress of the Road for some time, by apparently making it his especial business to get in the way of the train. It may be, on the present occasion, he concluded to put a full stop to the whole concern. Locomotive, Editor, and all; but he got his just reward for his pains in the loss of his life by unfortunately getting knocked down by the Locomotive and being run over by the passenger cars. All Bulls should hereafter take warning from this terrible catastrophe of their kind, and not attempt to stop the "progress of the age," in so uncomonious a manner.

"We are pleased to be able to state that no injury was experienced by any of the passengers. Mr. J. R. Cantwell, Conductor, had his hand slightly skinned. Three of the passenger cars were somewhat damaged. But little detention was, however, caused by the accident.

P. S.—We advised our Editor, the day previous to his leaving home, to get his life insured; that Railroad travelling had become so uncertain for safety, that it is very dangerous. We have no doubt the thought of our advice, but it was too late then, even if he had got killed.

Coe of our "Devils" was also on board, accompanying his sick mother up the Road. We have not heard from him since, but there is no fear for the "Devil." He is a good boy, and we have no idea of anything serious happening to him.

The Devil arrived home Saturday morning in the Express train, which was due the night previous, but which very prudently laid off all night about 14 miles the other side of Goldsboro', for the fear of coming in collision with the two o'clock train going North on Friday, which latter train also laid over for the night for the same reason.

NEW ORLEANS RELIEF FUND.—Since our last notice of donations received at the Journal Office for the relief of the sufferers from yellow fever in New Orleans, we have received some further contributions. A lady sent us, a few days ago, \$5 through the Post-Office. The total amount thus far has reached \$217. We shall forward a check of the amount in hand-to-morrow, and if there are any others who desire to contribute, through us, they will please do so without further delay, as the list will probably be closed to-morrow.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, Doct. T. C. Worth has handed us a check for \$25—making the total contributions received at this office \$242.

Daily Journal, 2d inst.

NEWS.—There is a statement going the rounds of the papers, estimating the amount of contributions at various places, for the relief of the sufferers from yellow fever at New Orleans. We see that Wilmington is put down as having contributed \$1,784. We dislike to correct such errors, but it nevertheless appears as though the matter should not go unnoticed.

Some of our citizens have come forward in the proper spirit, and made liberal donations.—Some of the societies, too, we learn, have also made contributions, but to what amount we are unable to state precisely; yet we are satisfied that all the contributions yet made in Wilmington, will not amount to anything like the sum set down in the papers.—We say this with regret, for we know that our citizens have the reputation for benevolence of disposition; and we know, as a general rule, there is no community more kindly disposed. We have done our duty, and now leave the matter in the hands of the citizens of Wilmington.—*Daily Journal*, 3d inst.

COTTON FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.—We notice in our report of the markets this week the sale of a bale of new Cotton at 11½ cents per lb. It was sent on the Manchester Road, from South Carolina, by Gen. WM. EVANS, to MILES COSTIN, Esq., Commission Merchant of this place, and was bought by Messrs. RUSSELL & BRO., also Commission Merchants, who have been in the Cotton trade for some time. From a sample before us, it appears to be of a fine texture. The East end of the Wilmington & Manchester Road is now completed some 75 miles—to and over the Little Pee Dee. We learn that only about 20 miles more remains to be finished, which will carry the Road to the Big Pee Dee. When completed, which we learn, will be about the middle of next December, our trade will naturally extend further into South Carolina, and will, no doubt, prove a most valuable acquisition to the business of Wilmington.

By the way, we believe Gen. EVANS was the first Contractor on the Road, and he is now the first, in South Carolina, to send his produce to this market by means of it.

A letter from Kenansville informs us that the "Journal" has failed to reach that place by Friday's mail, the time it is due, for the last two weeks, and that it consequently does not get there until Monday following. We can assure our Duplin subscribers that our packages are placed in the Post-Office here every Thursday night, and that there is no blame to be attached to us. We will try and have the matter regulated.

The steamer Georgia arrived at New York 31st ult., from Aspinwall, with California date to the 15th August—nearer than previously received. She brought \$1,300,000 in gold.

Recovery of two Negroes and a U. S. Marine.

An extract from the Daily Globe Office, Portsmouth, Va., dated 2d inst., says that two negroes belonging to Capt. Jarvis and Mrs. Tatem, of Portsmouth, and a marine from the U. S. Ship Pennsylvania, was found concealed on board the British Ship Samuel, lying in Hampton Roads, on the 1st inst. The Captain—David Morris—is said to have rendered every assistance in his power, in the search for the fugitives.

Later from Havana.

By the arrival of the U. S. Mail Schooner Eclipse at Charleston the 31st ult., we have dates from Havana to the 25th. We clip the following items from the correspondence of the Charleston Courier:

Havana, August 25.—Messrs. Editors.—Our sugar market remains very full, with few transactions for want of shipping, but holders nevertheless keep firm. Our stock amounts about 200,000 bushels, of which 60,000 are in second hands.

Molasses is at light rates, firm with little demand.

It is scarce, without any stock on hand, we quote 14½.

P. Lumber very good demand, at 32 @ \$34, very scarce.

Frogs a high, say \$4 for Cows and a Market, for the extremely scarce.

Exchange London 11½ @ 11½ 2¢ cent. premium; New York, 1 @ 1 cent. discount.

Letter to Railroad Managers.

To the Editors of the Journal:

A late traveler in this city says: "The Conductors have a time-piece placed before them in the caboose, which is secured by a padlock, to prevent all touching of the works. These are regulated by the clocks of the messengers, and by them the moment of arrival at each town and village is ascertained."

Now, here is a hint for the managers of American Railroads. It is known that a late most disastrous collision on a Northern Railroad—the Providence and Worcester,—was owing to a variation in the watches of the Conductors of the respective trains.—Had each train been provided with a time-piece, regulated daily by the same standard, it is not probable the collision would have occurred. Every train on every Railroad in the United States, particularly single track Roads, should be furnished with such, instead of the Conductors being left to rely on their own watches.

I believe other collisions than that above, referred to have happened within the last two or three years, from the same cause.

SAFETY.

The Epidemic—Day of Fasting—Quarantine Regulations.

New Orleans, August 31.—The fever is about at a stand. Deaths to-day from the epidemic 137, from 25 from diseases not mentioned.

The Mayor of the city has set apart Friday, September 2d, as a day of fasting, prayer, and thanksgiving to Divine Providence for His mercy in measurably allying the dreadful scourge. All business will be suspended, and divine services held in the several churches.

The Board of Health is making arrangements to establish a quarantine for emigrants, sixty miles below the city.

The rag story of the New York Tribune originated in an old privilege granted the Sisters of Charity at the Hospital, of selling the old clothes of the dead. Whatever clothes have been disposed of were well washed and purified before being sent off.

Advice from Texas leaves no doubt of the election of ex-Governor Bell to Congress, and Mr. Pease, Governor of the State.

Arrival of the Hermann.

New York, Sept. 31.—The steamer Hermann arrived at noon last night, bringing 250 passengers. She left Liverpool on the 17th.

The scaffolding of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham had fallen, killing 11 persons and wounding 20.

Several warehouses had been burnt at Duxbury, involving a loss of £50,000. The intense heat caused portions of the cliff to fall, killing several firemen.

Additional per Europa.

Baltimore, Aug. 31, 4:30 P. M.—The Europa arrived at Boston at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, and we glean from our files of English papers the following additional particulars of European intelligence.

A telegraphic dispatch received in Liverpool, dated on the morning of the 20th inst., says that Louis Napoleon had relinquished his contemplated journey to Dieppe in consequence of the new complication of the Eastern Question.

It was rumored in Vienna that should Russia make an arduous entry into Servia, Austria would occupy the fortress of Belgrade.

The late intelligence from St. Petersburg states that notwithstanding the negotiations going on for peace, the war department was as active as ever.

The chela had again appeared at Warsaw. The Czar's acceptance of the proposition from Austria it is said, will not however be permitted by conditions, as he will not consent to evacuate the Principalities until the Porte has signed an agreement tantamount to the concession of all the points in dispute.

Advice from Constantinople to the 5th inst. state that the Persian Ambassador had given the Sultan full assurances that he should receive assistance if he needed it, measures having been taken by the Shah to raise an army of sixty thousand men to be placed at the disposal of the Sultan.

The Turkish Government has ordered the Greek Bishop to return to their Bishoprics immediately, it having been ascertained that Russian agents were fomenting disorder in various parts of the country.

When the intelligence reached Servia of the threatened occupation of that territory by the Austrian troops, the Prince of Servia replied that he would resist such occupation by force. The whole Province was arming, and a force of thirty thousand men had been already collected.

The latest dispatches from Constantinople concur in stating that the people continued favorable to the restoration of the Sultan.

An article recently published in the Tenth Legion of Virginia, says, that in consequence of the agitation on the subject of slavery, in the last General Assembly of the New School Presbyterian Church, which met at Buffalo, a number of ministers of that persuasion in the Synod of Virginia, have signed the following resolutions, and proposed them to the Southern Synods for adoption:

Resolved, I. That the Presbyteries in the slaveholding States do not make any response to the inquiries proposed by the General Assembly.

Resolved, 2. That said Presbyteries be fully represented in the next Assembly.

Resolved, 3. That said Presbyteries instruct their delegates to the next Assembly, in the event of the subject of slavery being again agitated in the Synod, to exert every effort to sustain the cause of the slaves.

Resolved, 4. That the Presbyteries in the slaveholding States do not make any response to the inquiries proposed by the General Assembly.

Resolved, 5. That said Presbyteries be fully represented in the next Assembly.

Resolved, 6. That the Presbyteries in the slaveholding States do not make any response to the inquiries proposed by the General Assembly.

Resolved, 7. That said Presbyteries be fully represented in the next Assembly.

Resolved, 8. That the Presbyteries in the slaveholding States do not make any response to the inquiries proposed by the General Assembly.

Resolved, 9. That said Presbyteries be fully represented in the next Assembly.

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